Amnsemente.

DEMY OF MUNIC-2-8:15—The Old Homestead.
U THEATPIN-2-8:15—What Happened to Jones.
ADWAY THEATRIN-2-8:15—The Ido's Bye.
NEGIE HALL Silb—Concert.
NO-2-8:10—The Bulle of New-York.
TS THEATRIN-2-8:15—The Geisha.
N MUNEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinculty Control of the Concerts and Cinculty Control of the Concerts and Cinculty Control of the Cinculty Control of the Control of the Cinculty Control of the Cinc

matograph.

TMPIRE THEATRE 2:15 8:80 A Marriage of Con-FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 2-8:30-The Devil's Dis-GARRICK THEATRE 2 8:15 A Bachelor's Romanos. GARRICK THEATRE 2 8:20 The Little Minister. GRAND OPERA HOUNE 2 8 McFadden's Row

AIR.
SM OPERA HOUSE—2:16—8:15—The First Born.
SM THEATRE—3—8:30—A Stranger in New-York.
LLD SQUARE THEATRE—2:16—8:15—The French

ER & BIA1/8-2-7:20—Anna Held—Vandeville, UM THEATRE-2-8:15—An Enemy to the King. INSTITUTE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Lion's Infan

MANHATTAN THEATRE 2:15 8:15 Miss Francis Yale.

STOR'S 12:30 to 11 p m.—Vaudeville.

EASURE PALACE 1:30 7 Vaudeville.

OCTOR'S 9 a m to 11 p m.—Vaudeville.

LIACK'S THEATRE 2 8:15 A Lady of Quality.

BER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL 3 8 Burlesque

The Glad Hand.

MITH STREET THEATRE—2 8:15 Cumberland '61.

Index to Advertisements.

The ma	. Col. PASS	COL
		- 6
Amusements		5.
Announcements!4		5
Business Notices 0		- 6
Bankers & Brokers, .18		8-6
Board and Rooms 9	2 3 Mileonielle on	9.5
City Hotels12	A New Publications	
Dividend Notices 13	Stropostin	0.0
Dom. Sits Wanted 9	AR Propossis	6-0
Danoing Schools 8	A Railroads	8-4
Dressmaking 9		
Excursions11	A Maintaining Authorities	2-3
	A School Agencies	- D
Exhibitions 8		- 6
European Ads 8	The state of the same	
Financial Elections18		
Financial		8-0
Help Wented 0	D Mork manted	M. C. W.

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton-st.

New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The report that the Competitor prisoners will be included in the general Cuban amnesty is confirmed; rifles intended for the Carlisis were seized on a vessel that put into Barcelona for shelter. —— Two Australian bankers were arrested in London, accused of embezzling their bank's funds. —— Dr. Abrahamovics has been elected President of the Austrian Reichsrath, where a motion to impuse the Ministers was lost. —— An inquiry Austrian Reichsrath, where a motion to impeach the Ministers was lost. —— An inquiry has been ordered into the disastrous reconnoismance of the British force under General Westmacott by the Viceroy of India. —— Seven persons perished in a mine fire in Silesia. —— M. de Kotzebue, Russian Minister to the United States, has been relieved of his post, owing to his wife's health, at his own request. —— Prince Cantacuzene has been relieved of his post as Russian representative at Carlsruhe, owing to the tiff between the Car and the Grand-duke of Baden. —— The German warship Kaiserin Augusta will be sent to Hayti. —— DOMESTIC.—Steps toward the negotiation of

DOMESTIC.—Steps toward the negotiation of reciprocity treaty with Canada were begun in Washington. —— President Mokinley issued a proclamation suspending the collection of discriminating tonnage dues on Mexican vessels. —— The sealing experts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada held another meeting. —— General George S. Batcheller was appointed to represent the United States on the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal. —— Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia signed the ordinance providing for the lease of the city gas works. DOMESTIC .- Steps toward the negotiation of The Presbyterian Committee at Indianapolis decided against the domination of the Home Board in the mission field. —— The Yale football team went to Boston and both Yale and Harvard teams are prepared for a big game this afternoon. —— The National Basebail League abolished the Temple Cup series. —— The third session of the Coroner's inquest on the Garrison's disaster was held in Cold Spring. —— Many bills against New-York City are delayed in payment by a disagreement between Conviding for the lease of the city gas works. n payment by a disagreement between Con-troller Fitch and the State Prison Commission.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The committee decided on the plan for the soldiers and sallors memorial, at the Plaza and Sixtieth-st.

Lawson N. Fuller has brought suit against the O00 for alleged services to the road. —— The Thorn jury was discharged and a new trial ordered for November 22. —— The designations of five postal stations have been changed by the substitution of the names of the localities for letters. —— Stocks were strong and higher. THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-dayt Party cloudy; high northwesterly winds. Tem-perature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 48 degrees; average, 45½ degrees.

PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY.

The readiness of the Government to treat with foreign nations, and especially with Canada, for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations appears to raise in some quarters unfounded apprehensions concerning the effect of such action upon the protective system. It seems to be thought that Protection and Reciprocity are antagonistic, and that the adoption of the latter means the breaking down or abandonment of the former. The notion is entirely incorrect. Reciprocity is an outgrowth of Protection. It is dependent upon Protection for its very existence. It must, therefore, always be developed in harmony with the protective system. It may indeed be regarded as the complete fruition of Protection. It is so regarded by the enemies of Protection, who are unsparing in their denunciation of it as the "most vicious development of the Protection heresy." The friends of Protection may therefore regard its extension without fear and with hearty satisfaction.

The principles which will guide the Government in arranging Reciprocity treaties are therefore perfectly clear. Just as the protective tariff itself is so contrived as to favor domestic industries, and to admit as freely as possible all things that do not compete therewith, so will Reciprocity be arranged. The duty will be remitted on such articles as come least into competition with domestic products, and in return a remission of foreign duties will be secured on articles bearing the same relation to the countries in question. Canada, for example, will not expect the United States to let in free any Canadian product that would destroy a United States industry. Neither will this country ex-pect any Canadian industry to be destroyed for its benefit. To do so would be to violate the Republican State and city platforms in favor of fundamental principle of Reciprocity itself, for municipal non-partisanship. It was hoped that Beciprocity means exchange of benefits, not of this organization might bring into harmony with injuries. That is the difference between the the Republican voters, who were in themselves American system of Reciprocity and the Eu- a minority, the large body of independent Demo-

ropean system of tariff wars. What the conferences at Washington will do, therefore, is to ascertain what Canadian goods can be admitted freely to this country without interfering with domestic industries, and what United States goods can on similar terms be received into Canada. It is not to be supposed that the interests of farmers on this side of the line will be sacrificed. But the question of reduced rates on fish and coal may be considered, for many Protectionists think they could be granted without injury to United States inter-The forests of this equntry are rapidly disapoubt that freer admission of Canadian lumber

pearing. At the present rate of cutting this eneration will see the supply of lumber on his side of the line exhausted. There is little rould actually be beneficial to the United States dustry, for it would check the destruction of forests and give opportunity for their restorafion. It would be far better for the lumber innstry here to be confined to smaller compass nd to be perpetual than to run to the fullest extent for a few years and then be ended alto-

sively exchange of import privileges. It may be found that Canada can be compensated by this country in other directions, and, indeed, that she is already enjoying advantages for which this country may well ask further return. The railroad bonding privilege is one. It is of inestimable value to Canada. The prosperity or her entire railroad system depends upon it. That it is of anything like equal value to this country is not to be believed. In return for a prolongation of that system this Government might well ask for a modification of some items of the Canadian tariff, or for other concessions by the Dominion Government. There are matters enough at issue between the two to furnish trading material for a comprehensive scheme of Reciprocity without working any hardship to either country.

STILL AT IT.

Republicans all over the country will be interested to know that the great work of building up the Republican party, the contract for to "The New-York Sun," goes bravely on. The first task imposed upon his newly acquired organ by Mr. Platt was to defeat the nomination of McKinley last year by the use of its favorite weapons of blackguardism and personal abuse. Failing in that, it entered right merrily upon its next task of showing that, though Platt had not succeeded in defeating McKinley's nomination, he had compelled the Republican party, much against its will, to adopt a Sound Money platform, and so had saved the country from ruin and the party from defeat. This it demonstrated to its own and Platt's satisfaction by continually saying so.

It was next set to work at strengthening and solidifying the Republican party in this city by vilifying and abusing Republicans of high character, influence and position, who believed they were following the lead of the Republican Constitutional Convention in advocating a non-partisan administration in municipal affairs. Pursuing this congenial task, it denounced as traitors and renegades all Republicans who supported Seth Low, and with an impudence that finds no parallel in the annals of venal politics and blatherskite journalism filled its pages day after day with charges of treachery and conspiracy against The Tribune and other reputable Republican newspapers. Under the inspiration of Platt and the direction of Quigg it continued its phenomenal efforts in behalf of harmony until it succeeded in driving off half the Republican enrolment, securing a victory for Tammany and putting the Republican candidates third in the list. That is the way in which the old Tammany organ, which Mr. Platt led into his organization by a string, has performed the work he assigned it, of building up the Republican party.

And it is still at it. In its latest issue it takes to task the Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, ostensibly on that gentleman's improper use of the English language in a speech before the Home Market Club of Boston on Wednesday night, but really because he expressed disapproval of the "absurd attempt to run two Re-"publican candidates for Mayor of New-York "City." It has not yet reached the point of calling Mr. Dingley a traitor and reading him out of the party, which is its regular course of procedure with Republicans who happen to differ with Mr. Platt upon any subject. That possibly will come later. Meantime the work of building up the Republican party and organizing victory according to Mr. Platt's plan goes blithely on. He has already turned out 150,000 traitors in this city, and now he appears to be preparing to get in his work on Congress. When the party gets reduced to Platt and Quigg and their personal organ, the work of building up the party on the Platt plan will be complete.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

from persons who say that they wish in a just the Commission's plans are carried out will bear. The danger that the city will be laid under spirit to make up their minds as to the respon- no resemblance to the stiffing holes with which tribute is at the mouth, not of the harbor, but in the recent Mayoralty contest, and ask for a statement of facts on which they can judge whether the Citizens Union or the Republican organization was mainly to blame for the Tammany victory.

After a campaign in which hard feeling was stirred up, and in which both sides made mistakes, it is easy to lay stress upon a single point and say that there was all the trouble. The machine leaders are particularly fond of pointing to the Citizens Union's refusal to attend Mr. Quigg's September conferences as full justification for their antagonism to Mr. Low. And they are the more ready to do so because by drawing attention to this failure to be conciliatory on the part of the Citizens they divert attention from their own previous and repeated acts of antagonism. The Tribune is by no means a champion of Citizens Union methods. All through the spring and summer we urged upon the independents moderation and processtination, called upon them to be more pertinacious to promote union than to maintain abstract principles of non-partisanship. We advised that Mr. Low's nomination be delayed until the last possibility of Republican initiative in a direction which would make it possible for independents to support the Republican nominations had been exhausted. It was only when circumstances forced the honest Republican to decide whether he would refuse to desert his party platform for his party machine, or help elect the Tammany ticket by voting for Tracy, developed after long discussion and many disthat we gave up work for harmony. Neverthe less, while believing that the Citizens Union took some false steps, The Tribune is certain that a review of the attitude of the Republican machine on the Mayoralty question from the beginning of the discussion will convince any unprejudiced person that their mistakes were trivial as compared with the machine's, and also that most of their mistakes were those into which they were driven by the machine.

The call for a Citizens Union was issued on February 22, 1897. It was not antagonistic to the Republican party, but was issued in view of the declaration of the Constitution and the crats, who would not support a straight Republican ticket, but whose votes were necessary to defeat Tammany. Here was an organization which Republican leaders might have met with conciliation and used to advantage. Instead they met it with abuse and ridicule. On April 15 Edward Lauterbach, as president of the County Committee, declared for "a partisan ticket, even if we are to be defeated," and said: "Better have as May r a true Democrat, even "a Tammany man, than a man responsible to "no party." Then Senator Platt himself, who, it is said, will make Quigg the scapegoat for antagonizing the Low movement, came out with a statement on May 8, in which he made fun

sideration. Reciprocity does not mean exclu- | citizens" were held in contempt by Mr. Platt and that he was going to run a candidate for Mayor on National issues, and they could support him if they chose. A little later, on May 20, Jacob Worth came out with an interview, saying that party wisdom demanded a union candidate and speaking favorably of Mr. Low. Thereupon Mr. Platt turned upon his former friend and taught every Republican that an attitude of conciliation toward the Citizens Union or any disposition to regard their favorite as an available Republican candidate would be looked upon by the machine as party treason deserving of the severest punishment. Then Mr. Quigg declared that Republicans had taken themselves out of the party by joining the Citizens Union, and said he was going to keep them off the rolls, and Mr. Platt's organ, "The New-York Sun," carried on a campaign of bitter personal abuse against Mr. Low and everybody at all prominent in advocating his nomination.

Is it any wonder that the leaders of the Citizens Union came to regard Platt as an enemy and refused to confer with his tools? The highwhich was given by Senator Thomas C. Platt est political wisdom might have prompted them to give him no pretext for complaint and go to his conference. But it was only human to refuse. Long before any invitation to conference had been issued the machine had made it plain that its one object was to beat Low, against whom Mr. Van Cott and other leaders protested they had no objection except that he was being urged upon the party from without. Under such circumstances Mr. Quigg fixed his convention at a date so late as to make subsequent independent action difficult, and issued a call for a conference, which was attended by one body of Mr. Low's supporters, the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, and to them he set up as the essential condition of union the rejection of one man. It was not until after Mr. Quigg had refused to give the Committee of Fifty the slightest hope that the Republican convention would pay any regard to independent sentiment, and after Mr. Platt had shown that he meant to down Worth and any other "regular" leader who dared to adopt a conciliatory attitude, that the conservative members of the Citizens Union gave up hope of reaching any agreement, and on the advice of machine leaders themselves, one of whom afterward ran on the Tracy ticket, nominated Mr. Low, hoping that his actual candidacy would bring about consolidation. They put off their county nominations till after the date of the Republican Convention, with the idea that Republican candidates might be indorsed and a common ticket made up, but the machine would not have it, adjourned its County Convention and forced the Citizens to go it alone.

From the beginning Mr. Platt treated the "better element" as enemies, and fought every force within and without the party which worked for a union of anti-Tammany voters. And even at the last, when he saw that the only obstacle to Tammany defeat was Tracy's candidacy, he kept him in the field and gave the election to Van Wyck. There was no time from May to November when one word from him would not have made an anti-Tammany victory secure. Others may have committed political errors. He committed political crimes.

BROOKLYN AND RAPID TRANSIT.

It is gratifying to observe that "The Brooklyn Eagle," which is combating the rapid-transit scheme with its usual energy and devotion to what it considers to be the interests of its large constituency, has ceased to employ some of the arguments with which less sincere and intelligent opponents continue to advocate the wrong side of this important question. Our contemporary no longer advances the worn-out plea that tunnels devoted to purposes of transportation are necessarily foul, gloomy and offensive. We anticipated that it would exclude that assumption from its case so soon as it discerned the truth. Doubtless it has foreseen that the tunnels through which fast trains will run if passengers on steam railroads are familiar, but that, on the contrary, they will be clean, light and filled with a pure and equable atmosphere. American people, as experience has shown, do not like to travel underground. Experience doubtless tends to prove that they have an aversion to tunnels which combustion renders obnoxious, but it creates not the slightest prosumption in favor of the theory that they would avoid tunnels of a radically different type, in which the conditions of travel would probably be, on the whole, far more agreeable than those even in the offices in which a large part of the population does its daily work.

This illustration of "The Eagle's" unwilling ness to maintain a false pretence leads us to believe that it will presently abandon other parts of its original argument against the rapidtransit project, and especially its contention that there is something mean and virtually fraudulent in New-York's endeavor to provide itself with transportation facilities which it has imperatively needed and earnestly sought to obtain for many years. Our contemporary speaks of this business as if it were a scheme which had suddenly sprung into existence, and which its advocates were trying to "jam through" before the people could recover from their astonishment and bring their indignation to bear. The fact, appointments, was finally approved by a large majority of the people at a public election three years ago. From that time to this it has been a prospective obligation to which the city was deliberately committed within the knowledge of everywordy living within the limits of Greater New-York. There is not a trace of suddenness or treachery or sinister manipulation in the and, according to careful estimates, the means to carry the Rapid Transit Commission's plans into execution, and it knows of no way in which it can more honorably and advantageously use its

There is another point which, though it is not precisely pertinent to this discussion, is well entitled to general consideration. It is represented that an issue of bonds to the amount of \$35. 000,000 for rapid-transit purposes would nearly or quite exhaust the legal borrowing power of New-York, and consequently deprive the communities which are about to be annexed to this city, and which have already improvidently reached their limit, of the privilege of drawing upon our superior resources for desired improvements. If that condition were to result and to continue indefinitely it would constitute no breach of faith or contract. But we are persuaded that some of our neighbors take too narrow a view of the subject and of the future. If a prediction was ever safe, it is safe to predict that the construction of a large and expansive system of rapid transit between the exa statement on May 8, in which he made fun of the "best citizens," and said: "The real issue of the "best citizens," and said: "The real issue of the "best citizens," and said: "The real issue of the "best citizens," and said: "The real issue of the "best citizens," and said: "The real issue of the "best citizens," and said: "The real issue of the one-york or elsewhere, is "not the "best citizens," notion of how to administer municipal affairs. It is the issue of "minister municipal affairs. It is the issue of the consolidated city would be more than restraint of the committee are consulting with the architects selected, and as soon as these changes are decided upon, which will probably be by Mon-aby done more than any man in the State for the mineral development of Eastern Tennessee, and has probe out, and enlisted in development of Eastern Tennessee, and has probe out, and enlisted in development of Eastern Tennessee, and has probe out, and enlisted in development of Eastern Tennessee, and has probe out, and enlisted in the total revenue of the close he went to Tennessee, and has probe out, and enlisted in the close he went to Tennessee, and has probe out, and enlisted in development of Eastern Tennessee.

The Boston Transcript' says: "The statue of Chief tremities of the present city of New-York would

the undertaking which New-York hopes to accomplish.

ANOTHER IDOL SHATTERED.

More in sorrow than in anger must we say that Professor Andrew Jackson De Voe has rudely shaken the faith that we had in him. We cheered and upheld him in his noble mission to pulverize the Government's monopoly of the weather business, to teach every man to construct a weather factory of his own in his hat, and, finally, to help popularize a more weather, and a general improvement in its

Now, let's see what Professor De Voe has

been doing to justify our trustful enthusiasm. From his factory in Hackensack he sent out a proclamation last month with his bill of fare, so to speak, for November. He said "rain" for Monday of this week, and rain it was. "Squally" was his terse entry for Tuesday, and the order was filled. For Wednesday and Thursday he billed "cold waves"; there was more or less doubt as to the accuracy of that, but it wasn't of much consequence, anyhow. The worst was to come later. Professor De Voe had solemnly contracted to make it "pleasant" for Thursday. Friday and Saturday, and his millions of disciples made their arrangements accordingly. Having thus lured them on, he came out on Wednesday with the sudden and unexpected announcement that he had ordered a fall of snow for Thursday. Men who had been hesitating between the purchase of umbrellas or snow shovels promptly invested in the shovels, and then what does the Professor do but countermand the order that was not yet twenty-four hours old and call for an immediate shower of rain!

We'll leave it to anybody if that isn't provo-We'll leave it to anybody if that isn't provecation enough to warrant us in deserting the
Hackensack Professor and going over to the
Government forces. The alternative is a cruel
one, and if any blame is to be bestowed, upon
De Voe's head be it.

THE BALLAD OF THE GRIDIRON.

High and a bang, and the fun begins!
Thump! and a surry and save your skins.

Legs are twisted and skulls are knocked.

Over the field sweeps a wolfish pack.

Over the field with a curdling yell;
Surely the scene doth nothing lack—
Holding the mirror to Dante's hell.

Sir William Whiteway's defeat in the Newfoundland election is all the more bitter to him because he had just completed the railroad across the island and had been made a Privy Councillor. The electors have dashed his highest hopes at the very moment of their expected realization.

Pitching them a tangle the fighters fall.

Legs wildly waving from under the heap!

See the limp form from the midst that they had—

Strained is each muscle awaiting the word.

Thrilled with excitement behold one and all!

Flereely they mix up—the sixual is heard—

Crushing and trampling—and this is football!

Crushing and trampling—and this is football.

Speaking of the tiger kitten lately presented to Tammany, the organ of "the Republican campaigners" says:

So "coming events cast their shadows before." The tiger recognizes its friends, and when presently the business manager of "The Sun" reaches in his hand to stroke its beautiful coat there is no doubt that the beast will stop long enough in its ceaseless march to eye him mildly and will not offer the least resistance. Why

Summer has been lingering in the lap of autumn for a long time, but it begins to feel now as though the sweet thing will have to go.

The city should not go too extensively into the construction of public buildings. But when it finds it is paying more for rentals than the interest on the cost of a new building would amount to, it seems to be time to call for plans

An impression appears to prevail in some parts of the country that recent flurries in the stock market were due to a fear that this city was liable to be laid under tribute by a Spanish fleet at the mouth of the harbor. This is a mistake.

A dinner to Quigs? Oh, no. A dinner of him, rather, for his dear friend the Tiger.

Now, is it to be Harvard or Yale? The Crimson or the Blue? It matters much, to many, wins, it shall be a clean, manly game, such as will commend football to the permanent place it so well merits among American sports.

In theory the Indian is not taxed, but the customs officers at Hogansburg under a recent Treasury ruling have begun to tax his basket, the entering wedge possibly of future imposts on his moccasins, war paint and blanket. Heretofore he has always brought his basket across the frontier free, and it would seem as if that | a modest privilege should be continued to him. Canada and the United States ought to come to some accord in the matter, and as Premier Laurier is now in Washington this is as good a time as any. The abortginal hamper should certainly have a free commercial right of way between the countries without being expected to carry tribute to either of them.

The alliance of coal and ice dealers is in accord with the eternal fitness of things, and may well be followed by another between gasmen and

considering how he can fool the people instead of serving them we advise him to give it up. That sort of thing never has paid, but it has been particularly unprofitable this year, as a good many persons can testify from their own

PERSONAL.

Secretary of Agriculture, to Tuskegee, Ala., to open a new agricultural building at the Tuskegee Normal a new agricultural building at the Russegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has been postponed from Wednesday, November 17, to Tuesday, November 20, owing to the quarantine regulations. The postponement was made at the urgent request of many prominent people, who could not attend until after the frost. Besides Secretary Wilson, Governor Joseph F. Johnston, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, ex-Governor W. J. Northen and many other prominent people have promised to be present. Kakichi Mitsukuri, Ph. D., a Japanese graduate

of Johns Hopkins University, one of the Japanese delegates to the recent Washington conference on the seal fisheries and professor of zoology in the University of Tokio, will talk upon the University of Tokio and recent changes in Japan in Johns Hopkins University next Wednesday. Bishop James N. FitzGarald, who has just been

ing Association, to succeed the late Dr. Stokes, is out sixty years of age. He was a lawyer in about sixty years of age. He was a lawyer in the carly life. In 1861, when a great revival occurred in the Central Methodist Church, in Newark, he was converted. The law was abandoned and he became an itinerant preacher. In 1881 he was elected recording secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, and was assigned to work in New-York City. For seven years he held this place, and in 1888 was chosen general superintendent. In February, 1880, he was appointed by his colleagues president of the Epworth League, in which capacity he served more than six years.

Mrs. Julia Ward Home has trust sailed for Engage.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has just sailed for Europe to remain there until spring.

General John T. Wilder, who has just been ap-

hands of Joshua Horner, who is now president of the American National Bank. About four years ago a move was made to have Congress buy the statue, but this scheme falled. The statue is eleven feet in height and cast in bronze. The right hand is extended, and holds a bundle of banknotes. This commemorates the active part Mr. Chase took in the organization of the banking system of this country."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

country

Although Marconi has found it practicable to telegraph without wires through walls of solid masonry, he finds bills and mountains too formidable obstacles. He proposes to overcome such difficulties by systematic and consecutive distribution of the mounting his transmitter on or suspending it from a pole, ballson or kite. The last-mentioned device would be composed chiefly of very thin copper, and a wire would run from its tail down to the trans-

Perkins—Has Slopay ever paid you that \$10 he borrowed last year? Dobson—No. I guess he has forgotten all about it; he is just as social and friendly as he ever was.— (Puck.

A wealthy but illiterate storekeeper in a Western town sent his man to get a load of goods from a wholesaler, giving him a written order. After a time the man came back with his wagon empty. and on being asked by his employer where the goods were said he didn't know what he had been sent for and the wholesaler could not read the note. The old man took the paper and, opening it, said: "Why, that's plain, c-o-l-t, sait; I should think any

Uncle George—Why do you use the word "auxiliary," when "helper" would do as well?
The Literary Nephew—Good gracious! And let everybody know just what I mean? I'm afraid, Uncle George, you are not quite up to the true literary standard.—(Boston Transcript.

"The Lake City (Fla.) Reporter" says that at a camp-meeting recently held near Lakeland a minister at the beginning of his discourse said he had forgotten his notes, and excused himself as follows: "I will have to depend upon the Lord for what I say this morning; this evening I will come better

THE BALLAD OF THE GRIDIRON

Another gang of Carter Harrison's Cook
County heelers are in training for a visit to
New-York to attend Van Wyck's inauguration.
Tammany will give them a howling welcome.

Str. William Whitaway's defeat in the Nov.

Str. William Whitaway's defeat in the Nov.

"The Chicago Times-Herald" says that an Evanston woman the other morning instructed her new cook to order certain provisions of John, the mar-When a "Sun" reporter visited the cage last night the kitten stopped long enough in its cease-less march to eye him mildly, and did not offer the less trestance when the reporter reached in his hand and stroked its beautiful coat.

Ret-man. "Did John have frog legs this morning?" asked the mistress, upon her next trip to the cull-nary sanetum. "Sure, I don't know, mum," was the semi-apologetic answer of Bridget, "He had on rub-hand and stroked its beautiful coat.

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, is thoroughly dis-gusted with the shotgun and other peculiar kinds of quarantine which have come into existence in some parts of the Southwest as a consequence of the prevailing fever in that section. He has lately had some little personal observation of the work-ing of the system, or, ruther, the lack of system. At the approaching session of Congross he will in-troduce a bill which will place under Federal con-trol all quarantine regulations and the management of epidemic diseases.—(Baltimore Sun.

In houses where there are electric bells for servants, telephones may be attached to the same wires, to promote better communication between room and room or house and stables. This idea is being carried into practice in England.

Fuddy-Tandem has been married before, hasn't he?

Duddy—Yes: he was young and inexperienced when he married the first time.

Fuddy—But how about this second marriage?

Duddy—Oh, he is old enough to be childish now.—
(Boston Transcript.

LOUIS FAGAN AGAIN HERE.

TO DELIVER A NUMBER OF LECTURES IN THIS AND OTHER CITIES UPON ART SUBJECTS.

Louis Fagan, who was for thirty years curator of the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum, arrived on the steamship Britannie yesterday, and is staying at the Everett House. Pond, and will lecture in New-York and other cities upon art history, the art of engraving and European picture galleries. This is his third visit to this ountry. In 1820, after delivering a course of lectures before the Royal Society, England, he was ined to give a course of eight lectures at the Low-Institute, Boston, and he afterward gave two tures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in this

evening, and said that he retired from the British Museum three years ago on account of the great strain to his eyes, made necessary by his occupa-tion. After his resignation he was appointed a strain to his eyes, made necessary by his occupation. After his resignation he was appointed a county magistrate of London, and in that capacity superintended the fall where Dr. Jameson and his associates were imprisoned. He remarked that they were treated at the prison in the same manner as ordinary convicts, except that they were allowed to wear their own clothes and to send out for their meals. When they entered the prison they had had to put on convicts uniforms, and wore them until a special order was received directing that they be allowed to resume their ordinary clothes.

Mr. Fagan said he had given over four hundred lectures in England since his retirement from the British Museum. The lectures were delivered in order to popularize the Museum, and had resulted in many workingmen taking an intelligent interest in the wonderful collections there. Mr. Fagan and his wife have lately returned from a visit to Japan, and he says that in his opinion the pessimistic utterances frequently made as to the decadence of Japanese art through European influences are greatly exasgerated. The art of the country, especially historical work, showed little Occidental influence, and the painters were still producing masterpleces equal to those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

A DINNER FOR SENOR CANALEJAS.

THE GUEST OF THE SPANISH MINISTER AT THE METROPOLITAN CLUB IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 12.-The Spanish Minister, Señor de Lôme, gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club to-night in honor of Sefior Canalejas, late number of distinguished guests, among whom were White and Peckham; the French Ambassador and the Ministers from Mexico, Chill, Austria, the Netherlands, Portugal, Peru and Venezuela; Sena-tor Elkins, the Attorney-General, Secretaries Long and Gage, Assistant Secretary Day, Solicitor-Gen-eral Richards, ex-Secretaries Foster, Herbert and Fairchtid, John A. Kasson, Commissioner of Reci-procity; Major-General Miles and Admiral Frank-in.

procity; Major-General Miles and Admiral Franklin.

Messrs, de Lôme and Canalejas received in the
club library, and the guests were then escorted to
the dining-hall. The table was arranged as a
double T, with the Spanish Minister at the head,
and the French Ambassador, M. Patenôtre, opposite. To the right of the Minister sat the guest
of honor, and to the left Chief Justice Fuller.
Judge Day sat next to the Chief Justice, and Senator Eikins was beside Señor Canalejas.

The table decorations were red and yellow, the
national colors of Spain, American Beauty roses
and yellow chrysanthemums being used. Being a
diplomatic dinner, no toasts were proposed and no
speeches made. Secretary Sherman sent a letter
expressing regret at his inability to attend,
owing to the reception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and
the Canadan officials. At the close of the dinner
the Spanish Minister accompanied Señor Canalejas
to the reception at Secretary Sherman's home.

PERFECTING THE LIBRARY PLANS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES EXPECTS TO MAKE THE DE-SIGNS PUBLIC NEXT WEEK.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, is still considering the plans of the new building. The prize in the competition was awarded to Car-rere & Hastings, but the Board of Trustees found that some slight alterations in the plans would be advisable, and this matter was referred to the Ex-

THE AUTUMN ACADEMY

OPENING OF THE SIXTEENTE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Autumn Academy opens to the public wearing the usual air of bland mediocrity. We say usual, for the authorities at the Academy seem to have resigned themselves to just such a display at this season as they had a year ago, and the year be-fore that, and a year further back. No one knows why the exhibition is held. In the spring the artists show their best work, as a rule, and some of them will not allow themselves to be represented in the autumn, even at their worst, Because the traditions of the Academy have called for an autumn exhibition these last fifteen years another autumn exhibition is opened now, by catalogue runs to something above four hundred numbers without affording the observer more than a dozen profitable impressions. For those few let us be grateful. New-York is not blessed with any too many exhibitions of importance these days, and a group of acceptable pictures, no matter how small, is therefore bound to be welcome. At the head of the group in this instance stands

a picture of peculiarly hard and brittle technique, but it is so spirited, so full of dramatio feeling sympathetically expressed, that its defects are overlooked. This is Mr. Gilbert Gaul's "Exchange of Prisoners," a scene of frontier warfare, in which some United States Regulars are grouped with an Indian captive. A flag of truce waves above the company, obviously portending the exchange which gives the picture its title. American art does well to deal, when it can, with American subjects, and upon the present occasion the painter of the composition has fulfilled his mission well.

The inflexibility of the execution is lamentable, but it is not wholly discomforting. There is another Indian subject on the walls, treated by Mr. Charles Schreyvogel. His work also is interesting and is more suavely done, but it has less reality, less vigor, than the production to which we have just referred. Nothing else of dramatic import is shown. Mr. Blum's beautiful panel, "June," is purely decorative, and the admirable picture of "The Fog Bell, Maine Coast," by Mr. George Wharton Edwards, aims at nothing more than the portrayal of a picturesque type. Numerous porportrayal of a picturesque type. Numerous por-traits appear, as was to be expected, for this field of art always yields a large body of work in every one of the big exhibitions. Mr. Sargent's bold brushwork and acute characterization are noticeable in a small portrait of Claude Monet, and Mr. Beckwith sends a study of a feminine head which atones in its vivacity and elegance for the turgid qualities of "An Actor," hanging near by. A little portrait by Mr. Jules Turcas is attractive in its direct, unconventional way, and there are por-traits by Mr. St. John, Mr. Blenner, Mr. H. S. Todd, Mr. Giles, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Fowler which are pleasing, if not remarkable.

Among the landscape and marine painters there is one, Mr. Homer Lee, whose work has come un-Among the landscape and marine painters there is one, Mr. Homer Lee, whose work has come unassumingly into the exhibitions of late and strengthened his position slowly, but surely. Conning himself to a pale Whistlerian note of color, he has obscure passages in every one of his paintings, coming, no doubt, from hexperience; but the roof the matter is in him, he gets delicate and sometimes poetic effects in his handling of prosaid themes, and in his urban snow scene, in his beach study and in the sketch of a Chicago bridge, he arrests attention and arouses sympathy. Mrs. Whitman's "Little River in France" is a deft, artistic sketch, and from Mr. Minor and Mr. Frederick B. Williams there are poetic, imaginative pletures. Mr. Proctor, in the north gallery, shows a tender, lyrical landscape. Mr. Coffin's "Moon-riss," on the neighboring wall, is pitched in soberer key, but revents breadth and insight in the treatment of a picturesque composition. Miss Huger's sketchy "Across the Ferry" and Mr. W. L. Palmer's impressionistic "End of the Shower" will be noticed, and a last glimpse at the galleries discovers Mr. Curran's "Sliver Maples" with Miss Macomber's "Instrument of Many Strings," two refined decorative studies. Beyond the pictures thus far traversed there is nothing of consequence to record. The plastic exhibit is larger than usual, and Mr. Calverly and Mr. Miranda make a good impression within its limits, but even here the middling tone of the autumn display is felt. It will be opened to the public on Monday, a private view being held to-day. The doors ciose in the middle of December.

MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

MR. SEWELL'S DECORATION-PICTURES BY MISS CROSS-NOTES.

Mr. Robert Van Vorst Sewell has painted for Mr. George Gould's new house a long frieze filus-trative of the Canterbury Pilgrimage. It is visible at the American Art Galleries, along with a number of smaller paintings by the same hand. To the pamphlet which explains the procession of figures Mr. Sewell prefixes a brief note, in which he declares that he has applied the principles of the "plein-air" school to the production of his decoration, with a full consciousness of the fact that many critics object to naturalistic methods in mural art. So far as the principle goes the frieze methods are in the slightest degree opposed to the requirements of mural decoration. Puvis de Chavannes employs them, in a measure, and Besnard, at the College of Pharmacy in Paris, has are constrained to add that he has not successfully applied it. "Plein-air" effects do not necessarily involve spottiness and Mr. Sewell is worthly spotty; neither do they demand muddy colors, and Mr. Sewell's colors are distressingly turbid. For such an outdoor theme as this frieze attempts, plenty of atmosphere, plenty of light, was to be desired; but Mr. Sewell has not focussed his horsemen with enough judgment, they trail along one after the other with no relief, no natural or effective play of light and shade. Through his ambition to bathe his procession in light and air the artist has hurt his perspective and the eye roves restlessly up and down the long canvas, seeking in van for notes of coherence and rest. The design is not fused, but hangs loosely together, amorphous, confusing and quite without decorative point. It is amusing, too, to see that while Mr. Sewell makes so much of his "plein-air" ideas they forsake him utterly in the background, where the trees seen just above the wall clamor vainly to be dowered with color, depth, sunlight and life.

At the Wunderlich Gallery a collection of oils

At the Wunderlich Gallery a collection of offs and water colors by Miss Amy Cross demands at tention. The pictures deal with Dutch subjects in Dutch manner, but happily without any direct imitation of any particular master. This is rare enough at the present time, when Israels and his countrymen are followed slavishly by scores of young painters. Miss Cross indicates the source of her independence in the tenderness and veracity of her figure subjects. She could not paint with so much feeling, with so much appreciation of character, and repeat parrot-like the methods of her masters. Some pretty touches occur in the land scapes, and there are some flower pieces notable

for delicacy and crispness. The Fifth Avenue Art Galleries are filled with furniture, percelains, bric-A-brae and other curios furniture, percelains, bric-à-brac and other curious belonging to Mr. E. B. Willeax, objects forming an attractive but not uncommon collection. No picture sales are expected at these galleries until after the holidays.....M. Durand-Ruel has on view a group of old masters, including portraits by Hals Mignard, Pourbus and Sir Joshua. With these there are shown pictures by Watteau and Greuza and some examples of the school of 1390....Messrs, Arthur Tooth & Sons present a collection of forty or fifty etchings and dry points by Mr. Whistler, the selection including several rare states in fine impressions. impressions.

The most important picture sale of the season will be that of the Stewart collection, famous for its many brilliant examples of Fortuny. This will its many brilliant examples of Fortuny, I his will take place at the American Art Galleries after the holidays, presumably in February. The exact date of the opening of the exhibition is not yet fixed, but an interesting amouncement is made concerning the litustrated catalogue which is to be issued in a limited edition. This will contain reproductions of all the pictures in the collection. The settlement of the competition for the new

The settlement of the competent this city pro-library building which is to adorn this city pro-vokes comment upon a seemingly unrelated sub-ject. We refer to the collection of prints formed by the late H. F. Sewall. This collection has just een sold to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Gray collection having been withdrawn from that institution by the authorities at Harvard for the purposes of the new Fogg Museum. The Boston Trustees have paid, we understand, a very large sum for the Sewall prints. The latter are not in any one instance famous, but they are representa-tive, men like Dürer and Rembrandt are illustrated with completeness, and, besides providing an excellent nucleus for a larger gathering, the co is perfect for purposes of everyday reference. Some efforts were made to secure it for New-York, would have been difficult to raise in the one city art. Now that our library is to be properly hou art. Now that our library is to be properly house it seems timely to suggest that we do not allow another such opportunity to pass by unnoticed. In the new building a suitable set of rooms cedid easily be set aside, and we would do well to smullate Paris and London, establishing a print department and endowing it with sufficient funds, a competent curator could easily be secured, and competent curator could easily be secured once a foundation had been laid, there would follow many useful bequests. Prints are among the many useful bequests. Prints are among the most interesting and beautiful objects of the art stident's enthusiasm. The masters of engraving are on a level with the masters of painting, soulpture and architecture. Why should not Durer and Rembrandt and Whistler and all the names which are suggested by these three be represented in our library? Sunsty the public sources.